









## PROFESSOR DEUTSCH ON PALESTINE EXPLORATION.

The committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund have received the following report from Mr. Deutch, of the British Museum, author of the article in the "Quarterly," on the operations of the fund in Palestine, more especially on the singular marks discovered by Lieutenant Warren on the foundation courses of the great wall at Jerusalem, ninety feet below the present surface, which have formed the subject of more than one recent communication:—

"Sir,—During a recent visit to the East I examined, at the instance of the committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, all the excavations in progress at Jerusalem. I have further investigated various places of archaeological and antiquarian interest throughout Phœnicia and Syria, at which researches have already been instituted, or at which it is extremely desirable that they should be instituted in connection with the objects of your fund.

"There is no particular need for me to recapitulate the results already achieved by the fund. The reports published by your committee from time to time dwell with accuracy and minuteness on these points. Suffice it summarily to recall the works at Ophel, Robinson's Arch, Wilson's Arch, the Fountain of the Virgin, and the other spots in the vicinity of the Temple enclosure. The latter, however, I would beg to emphasize, as being the most important, and to be regarded as being in the infancy. Underneath Jerusalem, such as it discloses itself within these shafts and galleries, driven into the debris of thousands of years, presents so wide a field for archaeological and topographical research that if a success really adequate to its prospects is to be achieved, the work ought to be placed on a far more extensive footing. You have been very fortunate in the choice of your superintendent, Lieutenant Warren, whose thorough efficiency and iron perseverance are only equalled by his zeal and enthusiasm. But instead of having to discharge half his already arduous work, he has had to do during my stay, he should be enabled to engage tenfold assistance. As far as the excavations themselves are concerned, one comfort, if it be a comfort, to your committee remains; I mean that, with the interest already aroused throughout the world by the achievements of the fund, there can be little doubt that the work is abandoned owing to the want of support in England, some other nation will take it in hand and carry it out vigorously to the end.

"I must now speak somewhat fully on a subject which has engaged public attention for some time, and has already given rise to many conjectures—namely, the 'writings,' either painted on or cut into the stone, discovered lately on the bottom rows of the wall at the south-east corner of the Haram at a depth of about ninety feet, where the foundations lie on the live rock itself. I have examined them carefully in their places—by no means an easy task. Neither is the ventilation at that depth favourable to free breathing; nor is the pale gleam of the taper or the sudden glare of the magnesium wire calculated materially to assist epigraphical studies. To add to the difficulty some of the characters are partially hidden by the framework, which, let me be told by the way, is about to be removed to some other shaft in order to save expense—a process whereby the whole of these 'graffiti' will be buried again, if not totally destroyed.

"I have come to the following conclusions:—1. The signs cut or painted were on the stones when they were first laid in their present places; 2. they do not represent any 'inscriptions'; 3. they are Phœnician.

"I consider them to be partly letters, partly numerals, and partly special marks or quarry signs. Some of them were recognizable at once as well-known Phœnician characters; others, hitherto unknown in Phœnician epigraphy, I have the rare satisfaction of being able to identify on absolutely undoubted antique Phœnician structures in Syria—such as the primitive substructures of the harbour at Sidon. No less did I observe them on the 'bevelled' stones taken from ancient edifices and built into later work throughout Phœnicia. For a most striking and obvious instance of this I would point to the ruins of 'citadel' standing above Saïda, the stones of which—old Phœnician stones to wit, immured in their present place at subsequent periods—teem with 'Fantasies' identical with those at Jerusalem. These signs have, to my knowledge, never been noticed before, and, indeed, I was the first to point them out to the very excavator of the famous Ashmunazar Sarcophagus himself—a Syrian gentleman resident at Saïda, and well acquainted with all the extant remains. It may not be superfluous to add that, though I found extremely well-preserved painted frescoes in Phœnician tombs, all the stone marks just alluded to were cut, not painted.

"I think all attempts to determine the exact meaning of each and all of these technical signs would, at least at this stage, be premature. If the excavations are properly carried on, I venture to predict the occurrence of similar signs on corresponding rows of the wall—signs which, conjointly with those now discovered, may contain not only a full explanation of their own purport, but also solve perhaps some other vital question regarding the plan of the whole building. It may, however, be well to say a few words regarding my opinion as to the 'numerals.'

"You are aware that the Phœnicians had special numerical signs (figures), which they rarely added to the number written out in words (see the sacrificial tariffs of Mariassiles and the British Museum, the tomb of Ashmunazar in the Louvre, the daubing inscription on the Sardinian altar, &c.). The basis of this cipher system, probably derived from Babylonian, is the simple stroke. One perpendicular stroke stands for one, two notations for two, and so on up to ten. The ten is expressed by a horizontal stroke, either quite straight or curved. Two such strokes placed upon each other form twenty. Of this figure, however, there are many variations, according to the different positions and combinations of the two ten of which it is composed. It either appears as an oval more or less flat, with the ends either open or closed; or something like our own 8; or with the straight strokes placed perpendicularly and joined by a little slanting or horizontal line, as a Latin 8 or a Greek 8, and so forth. A sign like this has not as yet been found on our Phœnician remains, but occurs very frequently in Palmyrene, the figures of which are undoubtedly taken from the Phœnician. It consists of an oblique stroke divided by a smaller stroke—in other words, the ten halved. To give an easy and clear specimen, I would refer to stone B, in course 5, which shows the marks 0 = 20. Whether these figures designate cubits or inches, height or breadth, or some other measure, is not yet decided. It seems superfluous to point out how much not only Phœnicology, but Semitic studies in general, would gain by an increase of similar epigraphical discoveries. Only, they must be preserved intact; since no drawing, however careful, can accurately render

epigraphical monuments, and photography has in the present case proved a failure.

"I have, in the course of my journey, frequently had occasion to feel grateful for the series of photographs taken under your auspices by Captain Wilson and Lieutenant Warren. Thus, to allude to one fact only—when two years ago I was enabled by one of your photographs fully to decipher the probably oldest Samaritan stone in existence, now immured under down in the ruined mosque of Nablus, I could not but be surprised at the fact that no investigator, however competent, even among those who had copied the stone on the spot, should have been able to decipher it fully before. When on the spot myself, I soon perceived that the photograph showed what the stone itself did not show—at least from the position in which the decipherer is necessarily placed; hanging at some height, in the middle of a ruined tower, over an unstable ledge, and straining to read some blurred and indistinct Samaritan letters standing as it were on their heads. In the same way I have found it much easier to read the Hebrew inscription on the lintel of the ruined synagogue at Kefr Birim (Peace be upon this dwelling-place &c.) in the photographs than at the place itself. And let me add another rather melancholy advantage these photographs offer. They record what magnificent remains there were in the land two years ago. It was with real pain that I noticed how much of these since been destroyed by time, and how many had been wantonly mutilated, or utterly destroyed, at such places as Kedesh Naphthali, Tel Hum (whence also the remarkable Phœnician-Hebrew stone described by Lady Strangford has disappeared), at Kefr Birim, at Meiron (the traditional burial-place of Shammai and Hillel), &c. Some fine remains brought to light by your expedition seem to have been destroyed the instant the explorers left the spot, so that it might perhaps have been better to leave them in buried safety.

"Lieutenant Warren has promised to send home reproductions of inscriptions from Jerusalem, some of which I was fortunate enough to discover—among them one in Hebrew with 'ligatures' near the well-known tomb of the Bene-Cheriz (misnamed St. James's tomb) in the Valley of Jehoshaphat; another new Hebrew inscription on a column in the double passage underneath the Akas; a Cufic one in the Haram area, in which I was enabled, through Mr. Warren's influence, to spend a considerable time utterly undisturbed. Accurate reproductions of these and similar remains will form no unworthy additions to our knowledge of the epigraphical monuments of the Holy City."

"It would be more than idle at the present stage of the fund to speak of an extension of its operations to Phœnicia itself, a country so intimately connected with the history and culture of Palestine. Thus much only I would, from careful personal observations on the spot, beg to place on record—that the French expedition of some years back has been far from exhausting the field of research.

"I ought not to omit that, in the course of an interview I had with the Pasha of Jerusalem, His Highness repeatedly assured me of the great interest he took in the objects of the fund, and promised to do 'the very best in his power' to forward its operations.

"G. GROVE, Esq., Hon. Secretary Palestine Exploration Fund."

## SNAKE-WORSHIP IN WESTERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA.

(From Allen's Indian Mail.)

WHATEVER we may think of the theories advanced by Mr. Fergusson with regard to the origin and former prevalence of serpent-worship, there is no doubt that the India of to-day affords some curious examples of the superstition illustrated in the sculptures of the Amravati Toppe. An interesting paper on this subject was lately read before the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society by one of its native members, Rao Sahib Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik. It begins with a description of the festival called Nagpanchami, held in honour of the snakes. On the fifth day of the lunar month Sravana, which answers to parts of our August and September, "each family brings an earthen representation of a serpent, or paints a family of five, seven, or nine serpents with ground sandal-wood or turmeric." Besides this painting or image a lamp is generally kept burning throughout the day. Milk and other kinds of food are also set before the sacred object. In the afternoon people flock to certain places where the Naga, or snake, is supposed to dwell, and make offerings to the snake-charmers, who go about with live serpents from place to place and house to house. In the evening the worshippers offer flowers, food, and incense to the image or painting, and keep watch all night before the lighted lamps. It is the women of the family who chiefly go through these ceremonies, at the end of which the women and children crowd round one of their party, who discourses about the supposed origin of serpent-worship. The story goes that a peasant in ploughing killed a brood of young snakes; the mother in her rage bit him and all his family to death, except one girl, who was spared because she had made offerings to the sacred image of the Naga. She was rewarded by the god's prayers to restore her family to life. From that time forth the Nagapanchami was duly celebrated on the 5th of the month Sravana, and the worship spread from village to village. We may note by the way that the story fails to answer its professed purpose, for the very cause adduced to account for the girl's escape shows that serpent-worship had already grown into a popular practice.

In the "Vaitara" are minute directions for keeping this feast of snakes. The Naga should be made of "plenty of silver or gold, or even wood or earth." Pictures of the "five serpents" are to be painted with turmeric sandalwood. The five Nagas must be worshipped in the proper manner, with "fried rice and the five nectars," with oleander flowers, with roses, jessamine, and lotus; with sandalwood also and incense. Then the Brahmins are to be feasted with ghee, boiled milk, sugar, and balls of sweetened flour. To the Vyasa, or officiating priest, must be given clothes, a cow, and a golden Naga, or serpent. This serpent-worship is not confined to one part of Western India. It is kept up by Hindus of all sects and classes. In the native States there are grand processions of elephants, horses, soldiers, in honour of the god. For the school-children of Sattara and Kolapore it is a special holiday. They draw on their boards, with chalk, rude outlines of Nagas, dancing, singing, and other sports are carried on in the afternoon, often near an anthill or hollow tree. In one of the Sattara towns live snakes are caught and duly worshipped with food and flowers, and on the next day are turned loose again in the jungles.

In various parts of the Deccan there are temples to the serpent-god. Canara, however,

in Southern India, seems to be the Delphi of modern serpent-worship. Stone images of Nagas are there kept under the shade of the sacred Pipl tree. An incarnation of one of the nine great Nagas is worshipped all over the district. The town of Subramanya, fifty-five miles south-east of Mangalore, is sacred to the serpent-god. Lepers and epileptics are brought thither for cure. Barren women offer vows and roll in the remains of the food on which the Brahmins have feasted. A priestess dances before the temple and foretells the future to credulous votaries. A particular class of Brahmins call themselves Nagapatri, and claim for themselves all kinds of honours on pretence of being themselves the living temples of the divine Naga.

After going over the records of serpent-worship from the age of the Vedas to the present time, the native gentleman with the long name concludes that "spiritual beings were at one time, and still are, invoked and worshipped under the name of Sarpa-devata." The earth itself was called Sarparajal, the serpent-queen. Nagas or serpents are used to typify the sun's annual motion through the ecliptic. Presently the Nagas also come on the stage: the Puranas describe their incarnation, and claim for them near kindred with Vishnu and Shiva. In the Mahabharata, Nagas and Sarpas are used indiscriminately to represent the same things. In later times the snake-worship and Lingam-worship have long been confounded, and the snake has been planted in the Indian handloom weaver; but we may at least compete with him in many simple articles of attire, which, if even moderately successful, would give an impetus to our own productions of which it is impossible to estimate either the amount or the importance."

## WARMTH FROM THE STARS.

(From the Daily News.)

It would scarcely be thought by most persons that the stars supply the earth with any appreciable amount of heat. Even on the darkest and clearest night, when the whole heavens seem lit up by a multitude of sparkling orbs, the idea of heat is not suggested by their splendour. It will, therefore, seem surprising to many that men of science should assign no considerable portion of our terrestrial heat-supply to those distant twinkling lamps. It is not many years since Professor Hopkins, of Cambridge, went even further, and expressed his belief that if the earth's atmosphere were but increased some 13,000 yards in height, so as to have an increased power of retaining the warmth produced on its surface, we might do without the sun altogether, so far as our heat supply is concerned. As a glass-house collects the sun's heat, and renders it available during the time that the sun is below the horizon, so he held that the additional layer of air would serve to gather the warmth of the stars in quantities sufficient for all our requirements.

But until lately all these views, however plausible they might have seemed, had not been founded upon facts actually observed. Mr. Huggins, the physicist and astronomer, has, however, just published the results of a series of inquiries addressed to the actual measurement of the heat which we receive from the leading brilliant stars of the sky. The instrument called the galvanometer, which has been made familiar to many by the researches and lectures of Mr. Tyndall, was made use of by Mr. Huggins in these investigations. The instrument was fixed to Mr. Huggins' large refractor, so that the image of a star formed by the 8-inch object glass might fall upon the surface of the thermopile. It will give some token of the care required in researches of the sort to mention that the apparatus had to be left attached to the telescope for hours, sometimes for days, until the needle whose motions mark the action of heat had come to perfect rest. When the time came for making an observation, the shutter of the dome which covers the telescope was opened, and the telescope was turned upon part of the sky near to some bright star, but not actually upon the star. Then the needle was watched to determine whether the change of position had produced any effect. If, in four or five minutes, no signs of change were shown, the telescope was moved over the small distance necessary to bring the image of the star directly on the face of the pile. Almost always the needle began to move as soon as the image of the star fell upon it. The telescope was then moved slightly away again from the star; the needle was again watched, and the process was repeated until the needle returned to its place. In this way from twelve to twenty observations were made upon the same star, so that no doubt might remain as to the motion of the needle being really due to the star's heat.

In this way it was found that the bright Arcturus moved the needle three degrees in about a quarter of an hour. So did Regulus, the leading brilliant of Leo, the constellation at present adorned by the splendour of ruddy Mars. Pollux gave a deflection of 1½ degrees; but, singularly enough, his twin brother Castor produced no effect at all upon the needle. The splendid Sirius gave a deflection of only 2 degrees; but as this star is always low down, and so shines through a greater proportion of the denser atmospheric strata, it is not surprising that its heat should not be proportioned to its brilliancy.

These inquiries are singularly interesting, the more so when we remember that the full moon, which outshines so many fold the stellar glories of the heavens, gives us either no warmth whatever, or so little that no experiments have ever certified us that we receive any from her. Mr. Huggins has traced the moon with his powerful galvanometer, with results which are not by any means satisfactory or accordant, but which are sufficient to show that we receive scarcely a trace of heat from the pale-faced orb.

OUR IRON CLAD FLEET.

BARELY eight years have elapsed, if we put floating batteries out of the question, since our first iron-plated ship was launched, and yet in that brief period the changes in their construction have been so varied as to leave but little in common between our earlier and our later ironclads. When the Warrior was built, 4½ inches of armour over a portion only of her length was considered the utmost that a vessel of her tonnage could safely carry; and when it was afterwards decided that completely protected ships were absolutely necessary, they were constructed of such excessive dimensions as to be almost unmanageable. The protracted contest between guns and armour, however, has compelled ship-builders to gradually increase the thickness of the latter, until in one of the most recent additions to our navy, the Hercules, it is, in some parts, double the thickness of the Warrior; while, at the same time, the accession to office of a Chief Constructor of the Navy, pledged to build small iron-plated ships, has resulted in the adoption of such comparatively moderate dimensions for our ironclads, that they have become almost as handy as the best vessels of our old sailing squadrons.

The distinguishing feature of all our more modern ironclads is that they have a protected

battery and an armour belt extending round the ship at the water-line, while their fore and aft portions are, as a rule, entirely unprotected. Naval architects have been driven to adopt this system in consequence of the great tonnage required for completely protected vessels, and of the evils resulting from covering with thick plating the necessarily fine ends of a ship. Moreover, as the belt prevents penetration near the water-line, the mere fact of the portions before and abaft the battery being riddled by shot would neither detract from a ship's fighting qualities, nor be detrimental to her safety. The later armour-plated vessels, whose hulls are built entirely of iron, are probably masterpieces of design so far as structural strength is concerned, and the system of construction adopted, that of an inner and outer bottom, with the space between them divided into numerous watertight cells, renders them safer against the risks of foundering than almost any iron merchant steamer afloat. The battle of Lissa has taught us that, when the ram comes into play, instant destruction is the fate of vessels which do not possess some arrangement of the kind mentioned, and, in spite of ingenious arguments to the contrary, it seems likely that the ram will perform a very important part in future naval combats.

The Admiralty, indeed, appear to be of this opinion, for, nearly all our armoured ships are armed with the weapon of offence, and various precautions are taken to render them secure against ramming on the part of an adversary. Useful, however, as it may be in battle, the ram has a very serious effect upon the speed of a ship, in consequence of the enormous wave which it raises. Of all the vessels in our navy, the Hercules is without doubt the finest, and she is probably, both in armour and armament, the most powerful of any afloat, the König Wilhelm, recently built for Prussia, being her only rival. Judging too, from her measured mile trial and from her recent trip to Lisbon, she appears to have good speed both under steam and canvas, in addition to being a handy and well-behaved vessel. Still she possesses a great defect in being able to stow coal for only three and a half days' steaming at full speed, a fault which she shares with most of our ironclad ships.

The various Boards of Admiralty have been much blamed for not more readily adopting the turret system of construction, a system whose merits have been considerably exaggerated. Without entering into that vexed question of turret versus broadside, it is impossible in any article on the subject of our modern navy to pass over that extraordinary production, the Monarch. This ship is an abortion, combining nearly all the defects of both turret and broadside vessels, with few of their corresponding advantages. She is as high out of the water as a broadside ship, and in armament is on a similar extent, and with almost the same displacement of the Hercules. It is difficult to say to whom we are indebted for this addition to our navy. The Controller, in an official report, has criticised her adversely, the Chief Constructor has never said a good word for her, and Captain Coles utterly repudiates her. Indeed, she appears to have been built merely out of deference to the opinion of certain brilliant, but often erroneous, writers in the daily press. Like all our recently launched vessels she is, thanks to Mr. Reed, a fine specimen of structural strength, but, when we have said this, we have said all we can in her favour. The fire from her turret guns is blocked in almost every direction, and if she should ever take part in an action she is likely to do more damage to herself than to an enemy. As an instance of this, we may mention that screens have had to be erected around the masts and funnels in order to protect them from the effects of the discharge of her guns. She is built with an armour-plated bow battery, which, though a valuable addition to a broadside vessel, deprives the turret of that all-round which used to be one of the greatest advantages claimed for it. Another experiment, however, is about to be tried in her; she is to be lighted with gas manufactured on board.

Another class of vessels which is being introduced into the royal navy is the Audacious or Invincible class, as it is usually termed. These are vessels of some 3700 tons burthen, carrying batteries of two tiers of guns, which are likely to be very effective in action where a concentrated fire is useful. But what is considered their most remarkable feature seems to us deserving of less praise than it has received. It is claimed for these ships that a fire, parallel to the keel, can be obtained from certain of their 'midship guns.' This result is arrived at by causing the upper deck to project over the sides amidships, and by working the guns at a point in an athwartship bulkhead. Such a plan must detract from the strength of the ship, and, moreover, what is required is not merely a fire parallel to the keel, but a crossed fire forward and aft, which cannot be obtained in the Audacious.

We have chosen for the subject of our remarks the three vessels we have because they are types of what our ironclad navy is likely to become. For instance, we shall have an improved Hercules in the Sultan building at Chatham, while the Iron Duke, Vanguard, and Invincible, sister ships to the Audacious, are all in course of construction in various parts of the country. It has not been announced that it is intended to perpetuate the Monarch, but there are several turret-ships being built, such as the Cerberus, which may be looked upon as the Monarch improved.—Once a Week.

ROSSINI'S "IL BARBIERE."—Rossini was not one of those unconscious men of genius who are unable to judge the merits of their own works. He certainly never expressed too high an opinion of them, and lately went so far as to say that his music had grown old—as if the "Barber of Seville" could grow old. But he knew the "Barber" to be one of his happiest, as it certainly was one of his most spontaneous productions; and whichever of his works he may have considered the best, he thought them very good. He was likely to endure. "The third act of 'Oleio,' he once said, 'the second act of 'Guillaume Tell,' and the whole of 'Il Barbiere,' will perhaps live; but there are reasons why, independently of the musical value, the 'Barber' will in all probability be played when the few other operas of Rossini which keep the stage are no longer represented. It is composed on a firm scaffolding, unlike that of 'Guillaume Tell,' which is very good, but which has never been put together again in a durable dramatic form. The libretto is not to contend with the impression left by an unsurpassable masterpiece on the sense, as it is in 'all probability' not likely to be played when the few other operas of Rossini which keep the stage are no longer represented. It is composed on a firm scaffolding, unlike that of 'Guillaume Tell,' which is very good, but which has never been put together again in a durable dramatic form. The libretto is not to contend with the impression left by an unsurpassable masterpiece on the sense, as it is in 'all probability' not likely to be played when the few other operas of Rossini which keep the stage are no longer represented."

VANDERLIP: THE GRAVE OF "JEANETTE DEANE." As most of our readers are aware, the Dumfries Courier says, the author of "Waverley" erected a handsome tombstone in the romantic churchyard of the grave of Helen Walker, the prototype of the imaginary Jeanette Deane, in perhaps one of the greatest of his fictions, "The Heart of Mid-Lothian." We are sorry to see that the base of the monument is being ruthlessly chipped and broken (the piece being taken away), evidently by some rough and careless hand, who may have visited the grave of the humble heroine.

SUGAR PLANTS.

(From the Journal of the Agricultural Society.)

The experiments in the cultivation of impure, or sugar cane, have been most ably conducted by the Rev. Mr. Holland and Mr. Clements, make it desirable to say a few words on the subject. To detect the effects occasioned by exposure of sugar cane to the atmosphere and to the ground, many tests have been instituted in America. We give some particulars of interest culled from the reports of a Mr. Clough. A portion of the sorghum grown in his garden during the summer of 1868, and which in August, was stacked on the ends, stripped of the outer loose leaves, and left in this condition out of doors in the early winter. In the months of December and January following, several of the stalks were examined in the laboratory with view to ascertain what change had been effected by the exposure to the air, and the occasional night frost. The general result was that the juice had a higher specific gravity, and a larger percentage of sugar than were yielded by the living cane. The stems examined on January 23rd yielded: total sugar in cane juice, 20.60; cane sugar, 11.10; glucose, 9.50; specific gravity of juice, 1.069; density of cane juice, and the total amount of sugar yielded are much higher than that of the fresh sap; the effect of the stacking in air is to evaporate a portion of the water of the sap, leaving a relatively greater amount of juice obtained in January may, with advantage, be compared with the juice obtained from the fresh stalks, immediately after being cut, on September 27th, 1868. Contrasting the amount of cane sugar and the dry cane, we are given to understand that the largest supply is in the latter; and were the question only on the amount of sugar to be obtained, the decision would be in favour of working on partially dried cane, but on observing the rate of glucose and cane sugar in the fresh juice, and that expressed later, it was found that the relative amount of glucose is much higher, so that the sugar appears to be gradually passing into glucose, the loss of juice remains in the cane, showing that the fermenting causes are as active within the stem of the drying cane, as after the juice has been exposed to the air. Several attempts were made to ascertain the rate of granulation the sugar of the juice; but whether neutralised and defecated or not, the invariable result was the disappearance of cane sugar, and a uniform syrup of uncrystallisable sugar. Thus far, then, laboratory experiments indicate the necessity of evaporating the juice of the recently cut cane, if it is desired to obtain any crystallisable sugar. The dark colouring matters appear also to adhere more closely to the sugar in the juice of the dry cane.

Considering the wide extent of our country, there never can be, in true agriculture, any clashing of interests as to what plant is fittest to be grown for sugar. The variety of the climate, and the necessities of the cultivator seem to forbid the country to depend on one plant alone, when two are available. Where the cane ceases to grow, the sorghum, the lupine, and the beet enter into the rotation; and even these two cannot be considered competitors. The beet produces chiefly cane sugar, and crystallisable sugar can be readily obtained from it. Its refuse, while of no high value as a food material for cattle, is extremely valuable as a manure. The sorghum, while it contains some cane sugar in its early juice, loses it as it advances in life; and in all cases, by the usual methods of defecation and clarification, our existing sugar is almost wholly converted into uncrystallisable sugar; so that, while a syrup-making alone the sorghum may be superior, it is inferior to the beet as fresh food for cattle, or as a plant from which sugar can be readily obtained. Sorghum and we believe impure, as well as the maple, have all been placed out of view in the United States—the supply of sugar, as compared with the produce of the cane and the beet, being relatively small, and the separation of the sugar not a remunerative process. Whether raised for its sugar, its fattening qualities for stock, or its manure value, the beet is found in the North and North-Western States to be one of the most valuable crops embraced in the rotation of good husbandry.

In order to obtain the greatest amount of sugar the root should be pushed on rapidly in growth, and be retained in the ground the shortest time possible. A plentiful supply of water in the early summer favours this early development very much. If the growth of the beet be delayed till late in the summer, a portion of the cane sugar is liable to be lost by conversion into glucose and lactic acid within the plant. Strong manures, yielding ammonia, appear to favour this change. As the beet family are potash-loving plants, says Dr. Antell, the manures should be chiefly farm-manures, in moderate quantities, and plenty of wood ashes, as these develop the growth of leaves with rapidity, and increase the quantity of sugar. Cowardin's experiments with crops of beet cultivated near Little Rock, Arkansas, have shown that the quantity of sugar in the roots is diminished by the amount of sugar in the juice. "It would seem," says he, "as if the introduction of ammoniacal salts into the body of the root favoured rapid oxidation, and the consequent loss of the cane sugar. The natural acids of the beet are malic and oxalic, the latter being predominant; and as this acid is the result of partial oxidation (or of decomposition) within the vegetable, the process might be made to observe as an index to the condition of the plant favourable to the preservation of cane sugar, and its quantity might be increased by judicious addition of manures containing potash."

An experiment carried out by the Beetroot Sugar Company's farm at Chatsworth, Hiltshire, during the past year, obtained an average of crystallisable sugar in the juice equal to 7½ per cent.; this falling to 4½ per cent. when the juice was not unmanured soil. The beets were not crushed immediately on being raised, owing to the want of machinery; but it is asserted that a loss of but 1 per cent. of sugar was the result of four months' delay in expressing the juice.

THE LITERARY BODY-SNATCHER.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

THE report of the inquiry into the death of the wretched fellow poisoned in Smithfield a few days since is most dismal reading. Nothing that we have read for many a day is more touching in itself, or more suggestive of the bitter affliction under which thousands of our fellow creatures are doomed to labour for ever, than the letter of the murderer printed in the newspapers of this morning. No matter whether it was right or wrong in the eyes of the law, the cause of his misery and the prostration of his mind—setting that question altogether aside—it is a very miserable, a very shocking letter, and one that it will do us good to reflect upon. But its significance is not likely to be increased by its being printed in a national newspaper, for which it has already served as a welcome text. The result of that sort of treatment is, indeed, only to make one sorry and subdued a second time. The letter is a "Smithfield tragedy" is shocking, but they are scarcely less shocking than the way in which they are immediately seized upon by sentimental lines as a means of earning a honest crust, or the way in which a colliery explosion, a shipwreck, a death from starvation, a Smithfield tragedy, is "a chance for an article;" and there are certain professions of the art of letter-writing who train themselves to weep and rave over disasters as a regular line of business, and who, by means of earning a living—just as robbery graves was once a means of existence with an equally honourable order of men. The modern resurrectionists, the body-snatchers of our own refined times, are not permitted to seize and sell the dead—and, perhaps, would not like to do so—but they have no hesitation about making 'subjects' of the drowned, starved, and murdered, in another sense. They rob the body, and sell their tears. They indulge sobbing paragraphs, wrought to the proper hysterical pitch by some appropriate stimulant, and go glibly with the goods to any editor who will pay them for the job, and who has no dead body offers fair remuneration for such services. These wretches will weep over the poor man's marigold in the poor man's garden pot; or wall over a consumptive prostrate, fall to any subject, in short, which will turn on the top of their tears, or make a show of the fountain of pathetic indignation, the fountain of which is hot, with sugar. To our own minds no profession can be more odious or contemptible than that of the literary resurrectionists—men who, by means of their pen, make a mouth with soap when he stimulates a fit is not more of an impostor; and the halcyon he wriggles out of people's pockets as he wallows on the ground are no more respectable than the wags of this sort of sensational writing.

SHAKESPEARE'S VELOCIPED.—An amusing anecdote of the velocipede mania is just related. A certain youth belonging to one of the Shaker families in Mid-America recently yielded to the very strong temptation to make a velocipede, upon which he went through a long and hard journey, and attracted the attention of the older brethren, who, in solemn convocation assembled, resolved that the article was the work of the devil, and ordered its immediate condemnation and destruction. "Well, as you see," we suppose it was thought that, if the youth exercised too much on his velocipede on secular days, he would worship in rather a lukewarm way in the dance on Sunday; yet we should have thought that the necessary strengthening of his legs by his velocipede exertions would be considered a moral recommendation of the exercise.

THE GRAVE OF "JEANETTE DEANE." As most of our readers are aware, the Dumfries Courier says, the author of "Waverley" erected a handsome tombstone in the romantic churchyard of the grave of Helen Walker, the prototype of the imaginary Jeanette Deane, in perhaps one of the greatest of his fictions, "The Heart of Mid-Lothian." We are sorry to see that the base of the monument is being ruthlessly chipped and broken (the piece being taken away), evidently by some rough and careless hand, who may have visited the grave of the humble heroine.



SYDNEY HEADS

**POKER-CHANGERS**  
A letter received from the *Mantland* is simpleton in T. Canine by an arm and a trooper intimate. We also in which stated that the policeman was severe.

**ATTEMPTED SUICIDE**  
On Wednesday last, named Michael J. Wollington for spouse that he was with a cup or pint boiling fluid, and himself. Noticing runner, McHugh of his hand, but only

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**EPISCOPAL RESIDENCE**—The bishop's house is the first of five on the main residence. As the bishop and his family moved for the winter. We are glad to see, mayor, was a joint production here, who kind. This was the first by the bishop's drawing.

pen and the special elevated position, five miles from the project over Rouse and Gundry. It is actually a grant of a half of limestone, and of rubble work and quarries. It will save months, and the pitch of the roof, and an appearance and substantial, as has been aimed.

REPORTED STICK to the town of Kensington on Wednesday from Port

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any. The occupants were daily on the beach which is sadly covered by the new tan. It is attractive but to be avoided as a turnpike for inside the race track breaking down. The track is opened for trial every day, and this is prevented. The racing club where the money proceeds to help in the right way in the South Wales division of the "The" shall have an excellent day. The f

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to be struck | of these the ministers received stipends amounting to

less than 180 a year, but in five out of the seven the stipend was only for a part of the year, or was

otherwise exceptionally reduced. Seven more retired stipends exceeding \$80 and less than \$100. In this class are the churches of the following cities, and they may not have turned out sufficiently eligible to justify as yet their transference to the stations on grounds other than financial. The churches may, however, be hindered by other charges, or other cause may have hindered success. The ministers of the other congregations in this class (in number 68) received last year stipends from all sources varying in amount from \$100 up to as high as \$500.

I spare your readers details as to our way of transferring charges from one class to another, and simply state the result of our proceedings. I have no comment. Let me only say that it is a very strong and prevailing feeling in the Free Church that we have more to do in this matter, and must do it. At the same time, we are not without our difficulties, and have been enabled to reach the point now described, considering, especially, the poverty of the districts in which many of our charges exist.

PHILADELPHIA INSTITUTE, FOR COLOURED PEOPLE.

We visited this school, on September 27th, for two days witnessed its annual commencement exercises. We saw there abundant evidence—1. That under the management and instruction of coloured teachers and coloured students, a high standard of school for the education of girls and boys in the Latin and Greek classics, mathematics, history, geography, and composition, which is fully equal to that of the best schools in the United States, and New Hampshire. This is saying a great deal, but we will stand by it. 2. We saw that under the development of this culture, favoured by the strong sense of self-respect which the population of Philadelphia have attained in that respect, our great cities, there were one hundred and eighty-one boys and girls of African descent, as intelligent, as self-reliant, as any of the white children of the same cities, promising as the same number of school children of any of the best schools in New England. To be more specific—we saw a large school of coloured pupils of the most respectable colour and features differentiated from the best educated and carefully trained white boys and girls of the same age in the best academies of the Northern States. In all respects they

are fully their equals. . . . A few coloured children of the age of Xenophon, in the *Memorabilia*, were rigidly examined in Xenophon's *Anabasis* and the Greek Testament, in Virgil's *Æneid*, Cicero's orations and Horace's songs, in plane and spherical trigonometry, algebra, geometry, astronomy, mental arithmetic, English anatomy and knowledge of geography. . . . I saw that they understood and knew what they recited—that they were radically and thoroughly instructed—that their answers to questions were not only correct but also elegant. . . . I saw that the parrot-like for a public show, and that they had successfully received from coloured instructors the education which our best schools give white children preparatory to entering college. . . . We heard compositions in Latin and English, and saw that the theme as 'The Essential Features of a Republic,' 'Music as an Element of Worship,' 'The Education of Women,' 'The Age of Reason,' 'The American Congress,' 'The Rights of the Province of Poets to Individual Effort,' 'The New Rome,' 'The Two Cresars. These performances—original, marked with thought, of a high grade of excellence in the use of language and style, and of a general command of the principles of morality—had they been listened to by the most prejudiced upholders of caste, would surely have shamed them out of all further talk about the inferiority of the race, and brought them to the candid confession that there was no valid ground for excluding coloured American which should withhold from him complete political enfranchisement. Richard D. Hunt, a member of the Society of Friends in Philadelphia, reported that he had seen in 1832, a group of 10,000 dollars in trust to instruct descendants of the African race in schools

learning, in the various branches of the mechanic arts and trade, and in agriculture, in order to prepare and qualify them to act as teachers in those branches. The Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station has sent the seed from which has grown up the Shippen-street Coloured High School. It would well repay a visit of any public spirited man in this city. The example of beneficence and patriotism set by the Quakers of Humphreys, if followed in New York by some of its citizens entrusted with great wealth, would produce results of the highest social and political value.—*New York Tribune*.

THE PASSOVER IN JERUSALEM.—By the kindness of a friend—a Christian Israelite—we gained admission to the houses of several Hebrew families on the night of the Passover. The same general order

of things was observed in them all. A long table was arranged for the sacred meal in the centre of the room, the hosts and guests on either side, and the women at the head of the table. The food was ordered according to the wealth and taste of the occupier. In the centre of the table was a basket containing unleavened bread, the sides containing the various vegetables, and the ends containing the salads representing the bitter herbs of old; and wine from the vineyards of Bethlehem, sweetened with raisins, was plentifully supplied. At sunset the entrance of the men and women was by the side-board, the men at one end and the women at the other, while the children occupied places between. In front of the male members of the family was set a plate of golden vessels, and the women sat behind them on the left. Before the repast commenced the narrative of the exodus was read in Hebrew by one of the younger sons, and the patriarch of the group now announced the pleasures of the evening. The explanation of the text, or answering questions which were proposed. The narrative concluded, the heads of the family led the devotions of the evening by singing the liturgical hymns, and the women commenced, at which only the male partook of the paschal lamb, while the women contented themselves with eggs and salad. At the conclusion of the repast the women were dismissed, and the men continued their social festival, which occupation often advanced far into the night. To us these Jews displayed courteous hospitality, and pressed upon us their unfeigned affection. A very agreeable conversation followed in hearing from the interesting scenes, we asked an aged patriarch whether he still anticipated the advent of the Messiah, a ray of gladness lit up his sorrowed face as he replied, "I am waiting for him every day." On the following Saturday—the Jewish Sabbath—we repaired at 7 o'clock in the morning to the chief synagogue of the Jews in Jerusalem. During the previous week we had been in the temple, the "House of Scripture." This had accumulated in the narrow streets for want of drainage, until the huge pools of water and mire rendered locomotion a thing of difficulty. The Jews, however, even in the most crowded quarters, and while we were looking about for a resting-place, while we were politely invited to take seats on the raised platform which occupied the centre of the building, and the Jews, who were seated on the benches of the entire assembly. On the arcs some six or seven hundred persons were squatting on benches, with their legs folded under them, the books of Moses open before them, and the liturgical hymns being recited covered (for the symbol of obedience in the East is the uncovering of the feet), and a thick veil over their faces, as a memorial of the veil worn by Moses

of things was observed in them all. A long table was arranged for the sacred meal in the centre of the church, round the ends of which the guests were seated. The food was determined according to the wealth and taste of the occupier. In the centre of the table was a basket containing unleavened bread. Dishes containing herbs and eggs and cold meats were placed round the table, salads representing the bitter herbs of old; and wine from the vineyards of Bethlehem, sweetened with raisins, was plentifully supplied. At sunset the entire family, old and young, gathered round the table. The boys and the young men and the women at the other end while the children occupied places between. In front of the male members of the family was set a platter containing a piece of roast lamb, usually a cutlet from the hind leg, and before the women a dish of cold chicken. The exodua was read in Hebrew by one of the younger sons, and the patriarch of the group now arose and interrupted the reader by throwing in some explanation of the text, and then, after a few words, he commenced the narrative, commended the hearers of the family led the devotions of the evening by reading some liturgical prayers. Then the feast commenced, at which only the males partook of the paschal lamb, the women and the children being content with eggs and salad. At the conclusion of the repast the ancient Psalms of David were sung in their peculiar nasal fashion, which occupation often advances the hour of the night. The patriarch then, after a few tepid hospitality, and pressed upon us their unleavened bread and very excellent wine, and when, in parting from the interesting scene, we asked an aged patriarch whether he still anticipated the return of his King, he replied, "I am glad to say I have furrowed face as he replied, "I am expecting his appearance every day." On the following Saturday—the Jewish Sabbath—we repaired at 7 o'clock to the morning to the church, where the service of the *Jurisdiction* during the previous night heavy showers had fallen, the "latter rain" of Scripture. This had accumulated in the narrow streets for want of drainage, until the huge pools of water and redre rendered the floor of the church thoroughly slippery. The Jews even invaded the floor of the sanctuary, and while we were looking about for a resting-place within we were politely invited to take seats on the raised platform, which occupied the eastern end of the church. From this conspicuous position we commanded the entire assembly. On the arcs some six or seven hundred persons were squatting on benches, with their legs folded under them, the books of Moses or the Pentateuch resting on their knees. The floor was covered (for the symbol of obedience in the East is the uncovering of the feet), and a thick veil over their faces, as a memorial of the veil worn by Moses, when he descended from Sinai, and the Jews were made to wear the language of the Apostle Paul, "that to this day when Moses is read the veil is upon their hearts." Behind thick lattice work, in a high pitched gallery, were to be dimly seen the female worshippers, who were separated from the male spectators of a formal and feeble service. On the platform near us sat the Chief Rabbi, who presided in the assembly; but what to us was specially interesting was that the only female specially invited to the assembly, as Jesus was to Nazareth, to read the Hebrew Scriptures. This exercise concluded, the sacred roll was carried through every part of the edifice, that the worshippers might all have a share in the reading, and the scroll was then the archbishop by the ruler of the synagogue. A few liturgical prayers were then read, or rather nasally intoned, by the rabbi, to which responses were made in guttural and blustering tones, and the worship approached to its little more than the formal and punctilious performance of religious duty.—*Sunday at Home.*

**A MARRIAGE MAKER.**—When Professor Aytoun was making proposals for marriage to his wife, and she refused to be his, he said to his friend, "I will remind him that it would be necessary to ask the approval of her sire. "Certainly," said Aytoun, "but as I am a little diffident in speaking to him or to your sire, I will request you to do so for me." "I will," said the lady proceeded to the library, and taking her father affectionately by the hand, mentioned that Professor Aytoun had asked her to become his wife. She added, "Shall I suggest to old father that he should say to the young man, 'I am the subject to you yourself.' "Then," said Old Christoph, "I had better write my reply, and pin it to your back." He did so, and the lady returned to the drawing-room. "I have a message, which was in these words," said the messenger, "that your father has said, 'With the author's compliments.' "

**A** MERICAN Buggies and Harness of every description, cheapest in Sydney. Gibson, op. School of Arts, Pitt-st.

**H** ORSES and VEHICLES bought and sold or sent for hire. GIBSON'S Repository, 252, Pitt-st.

**T**HE undersigned is instructed to sell privately, the Blood Horse "ELMSDALE," imported by J. W. Danger, Res., in 1866, and in whose stud he has been since. Elmsdale is by Ansonade, by Touchstone, out of Robcock by Lottery, out of Nugget, by Melbourne, out of Robcock, combining the two great strains of Touchstone, &c., this horse, and going back to "Old Allie," the gamest mare that ever trod the turf.

**GEORGE KISS, Pitt and Castlereagh streets.**

**AUCTION SALES.**

Horses, heavy and light  
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

**G EORGE KISS** (successor to Burt and Co.)  
will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, **THIS DAY**,  
at 11 o'clock,  
As above.

Regular Sales—**MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY**,  
and at Campground any afternoon.  
Horses and vehicles on hire.

Phaeton and Harness.

**G EORGE KISS** (successor to Burt and Co.)  
is instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar,  
**THIS DAY**, at 11 o'clock,

A pashon and harness, in good order.

First-class Hack.

**G**EOERGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

The above.

Saddle and Harness Horse.

**G**EOERGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) has been favoured with instructions from ———— to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

Bay gelding, 16 hands, good in saddle and harness, and a capital groom.

Buy Mare "JOSEPHINE."

**G**EOERGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) has received instructions from Mr. Jefferys to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

"JOSEPHINE," a good hack, and carries a lady.

**G**EOERGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) has received instructions from Mr. Jefferys to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

"JOSEPHINE," a good hack, and carries a lady.

to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

"**LASIA**," a grey gelding, good hack, and very fast.

"**VANGUARD**," bay ditto, ditto, carries a lady.

To Coach Builders, Coach Proprietors, and others.

For Festive Sale.

**G**EORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,

One second-hand broadwain.

Pair of Carriage Horses.

**G**EORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlegrove streets, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

A pair of chequer geldings, 16 hands, a good match, run well together, and can be highly recommended.

Phaeton and Harness.

**G**EORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,

The above.

Without reserve.

Heavy Cart Colls.

**G**EORGE KISS (successor to Hurt and Co.) has been favoured with instructions from James Fraser, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Race Yards, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, the 21st, at 1 o'clock, 16 head of heavy cart colls.

They are described as being good, in first-class condition and well worthy the attention of intending purchasers.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

**T**HOMAS DAWSON is instructed by Messrs. Dangar, Brothers to sell by auction at his Homestead Yards, THIS DAY, the 20th instant, half-past 9 o'clock, 1550 very superior prime fat wethers.

This is an exceedingly fine flock, and they have served under charge of the noted drover Mainline.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

**T**HOMAS DAWSON is instructed by Thomas Rutledge, Esq., to sell by auction, at the

his Homestead Farms, THIS DAY, the 20th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock,  
1600 prime fat weathers, fattened on the famous Malpais  
Plains, and arriving per train from Marulan.

A flock of sheep from the same run, sold this time in  
year, averaged 63 lbs., in this market, and those now  
hand are reported equally as good.

Fat Cattle. Fat Cattle.

**THOMAS DAWSON** is instructed by  
Messrs Lackey and Roberts to sell by auction  
on WEDNESDAY next, the 22nd instant, at the Home  
sale Sale Yards, at half-past 5 o'clock,  
100 head prime fat cattle, to arrive per  
train from Sutton Forest.

**G. M. PITT** has received instructions from  
Messrs M'Callum, Brothers, to sell by auction,  
THIS DAY, the 20th instant, at his Yards, Annandale,  
at 3 o'clock,  
1600 prime fat weathers, in lots.  
They are in charge of the noted driver, M'Kinney.

**G. M. PITT** has received instructions from  
Messrs Stephen Scholey, Esq., to sell by auction,  
THIS DAY, the 20th instant, at his Yards, Annandale,

at 3 o'clock,  
100 prime fat bullocks, in lots.

**SULLIVAN and TINDALE** have received instructions from James Edrop, Esq., jun., of New York, THURSDAY, 23d Sept. instant, at 10 o'clock, to sell, at half-past 6 o'clock, 220 prime fat cattle, in lots.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

**MR. W. FULLAGAR** has received instructions from T. W. Esq., Esq., on behalf of W. C. Wentworth, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Westmoreland, on THURSDAY, the 23rd September, at 11 o'clock, 1700 prime fat wethers, in lots to suit purchasers.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp.

At the Auction Room, 254, Pitt-street, opposite Latimer's.

To Parties Furnishing, Medical Gentlemen, Dealers, and others.

**MR. J. ISRAEL** will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp, at his Rooms, 254, Pitt-street, opposite Latimer's.

A quantity of household furniture and effects, consisting of chests of drawers, sofas, couches, tables, sideboards and other chairs, a washstand, a large bedstead, plunge bath, pictures, clocks, pier and table glass, kitchen dresser, kitchen utensils, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, a quantity of new and other wares. Terms, cash.—No reserve.

Substantial Household Furniture  
Grates, Stoves, Old Iron, &c.

**A**LLEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THURSDAY, 21st Decr, at 11 o'clock, at the Central London Auction Rooms, 57, Abchurch Lane, the following household furniture, &c.:—Sideboards, chiffoniers; two, dining and side tables; four or five chairs, sofas, couches, and chairs; cane-seated and other chairs, a washstand, a large bedstead, iron, &c. paintings, engravings, pier glasses, ornaments, a bed and cedar cabinet, mattresses, pillows, woolsacks, standers and sets, toilet glasses, &c. Also, a quantity of new iron, large wares, and superior coal pump nearly new.

Terms, cash.

**M**R. S. PHILLIPS will sell by auction, at the Central London Office Auction Rooms, 57, Abchurch Lane, the following household furniture, &c.:—

Gold and silver hunting lever watches, gold Alberts and chains, jewelry, plated-ware, double and triple barrel guns, revolvers, saddles, clothing, and sundries.

**MONDAY'S Regular Sale.**

**J. MEADOWCROFT and CO., will sell, at**  
**5,** **their Mart, Park and Castle street, this**  
**DAY, at 11 o'clock,**  
China drawers, chiffoniers, box and dining tables, couches, sofas, chairs, bedsteads, both iron and steel, bedding, glass, and crockery-ware, and kitchen requisites, and a quantity of useful furniture, without reserve.

**Terms, cash.**

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## Undersold Pledges.

**LISTER and SON** will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Monday, 20th September, at 11 o'clock, am.

The undersold pledges, as advertised in HERALD of 11th and 18th instants.

At the Auction Mart, Pitt and Park streets. Established a Quarter of a Century.

**MR. R. D. COCKBURN** has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, am.

A quantity of household furniture, comprising chests of drawers, tables, chairs, bookcases, washstands, sofas, cushions, easy chairs, pier glasses, china, crockery, glass, stoves, kitchen utensils, &c.

Also, Patent safety, timber, lumber, &c.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

**NO RESERVE.**

At the Commercial Exchange Auction Rooms, 275, George-street.

The Balance of Goods advertised on Saturday, and not sold by reason of the holidays, consisting of a large quantity of BOOKS, which must be cleared of this day in order to make room for the

**J. B. NORTH and CO.** will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, am.

Terms, prompt cash.

On WEDNESDAY at 11 o'clock.

At Belmont, near of Ann-street, by order of C. Garber, Esq., who is the owner of the property.

Household Furniture and effects.

**J. B. NORTH and CO.** have been favoured to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, am.

Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

## UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE OF TWO LIBRARIES OF BOOKS.

Types of 1000 VOLUMES, BOOKS of Standard Literature, and Old and Modern Divinity, seldom met with.

By order of the Rev. HUGH S. SEABORN, Incumbent of St. John's Church, Gresham, and another Gentleman, who is desirous of disposing of all his valuable Books, comprising some of the best and most recent WORKS on the Microscope, Telescope, Mathematics, Mineralogy, Geology, Paleontology, Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, and other branches of Natural Science, and also a large collection of Old and Modern Divinity, including the Commentaries of Scott, Barlett, 20th, 21st, and 22nd editions, together with the works of Erasmus, Burrows, Adams, Sermons, Greenhill, on Ecclesiastes, Burrows on Hosea, Jenkins on Job, Jay's works, and very many others.

This Library will be on view on Wednesday, 23rd inst., in course of preparation, and will be forwarded on application.

**J. B. NORTH** has been instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, am.

Terms, cash.

**WEDNESDAY, 22nd instants.**

14 Packages General Merchandise, comprising Holloware, Glass, and China.

By order of the Rev. H. S. Seaborn, Incumbent of St. John's Church, Gresham, and another Gentleman, who is desirous of disposing of all his valuable Books, comprising some of the best and most recent WORKS on the Microscope, Telescope, Mathematics, Mineralogy, Geology, Paleontology, Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, and other branches of Natural Science, and also a large collection of Old and Modern Divinity, including the Commentaries of Scott, Barlett, 20th, 21st, and 22nd editions, together with the works of Erasmus, Burrows, Adams, Sermons, Greenhill, on Ecclesiastes, Burrows on Hosea, Jenkins on Job, Jay's works, and very many others.

This Library will be on view on Wednesday, 23rd inst., in course of preparation, and will be forwarded on application.

**FOTHERINGHAM, DARVALL, and CO.** have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Mackinlay, Brothers, to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 275, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd instants, at 11 o'clock, am.

14 Packages General Merchandise, comprising Holloware, Glass, and China.

By order of the Rev. H. S. Seaborn, Incumbent of St. John's Church, Gresham, and another Gentleman, who is desirous of disposing of all his valuable Books, comprising some of the best and most recent WORKS on the Microscope, Telescope, Mathematics, Mineralogy, Geology, Paleontology, Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, and other branches of Natural Science, and also a large collection of Old and Modern Divinity, including the Commentaries of Scott, Barlett, 20th, 21st, and 22nd editions, together with the works of Erasmus, Burrows, Adams, Sermons, Greenhill, on Ecclesiastes, Burrows on Hosea, Jenkins on Job, Jay's works, and very many others.

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This Library will be on view on Wednesday, 23rd inst., in course of preparation, and will be forwarded on application.

**R. F. STUBBS and CO.** have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, September 21st, at 11 o'clock, am.

The above consignment of 50 tons, as the new line in Darling Harbour.

Terms at sale.

**NEW YEAR.**

Balance of the Cargo ex Boy Bendixon, Tuesday, and comprising the choicest numbers in the cargo.

For Positive Sale, on TUESDAY, September 21st, at 11 o'clock, am.

Under instructions from Messrs. Donald, King, and Co.

**R. F. STUBBS and CO.** will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, September 21st, at 11 o'clock, am.

The balance of the cargo of new cotton from Messrs. Donald, King, and Co.

Terms at sale.

**R. F. STUBBS and CO.** will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, September 21st, at 11 o'clock, am.

The balance of the cargo of new cotton from Messrs. Donald, King, and Co.

Terms at sale.

## Preliminary Notice.

**R. F. STUBBS and CO.** will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, September 21st, at 11 o'clock, am.

310 packages of various and general groceries. Particulars in morning's issue.

Terms at sale.

**Superfine Californian Flour.**

In Quarter-sacks.

On account of whom it may concern.

**WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at the Grafton Wharf.**

**R. F. STUBBS and CO.** will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, September 22nd, at 11 o'clock, am.

The damaged portion of the cargo of Californian flour, now surveyed and stored at the Grafton Wharf.

**EX BAYONNAISE.**

35 quarter-sacks, Golden Age, superfine flour.

161 quarter-sacks, National Mills, ditto.

810 ditto, Golden Age, ditto.

70 quarter-sacks National Mills, ditto.

6 quarter-sacks, Golden Age, ditto.

Terms, cash.

**R. F. STUBBS and CO.** will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, September 23rd, at 11 o'clock, am.

100 cases of the patent safety.

Terms at sale.

**R. F. STUBBS and CO.** will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, September 23rd, at 11 o'clock, am.

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100 cases of the patent safety.

Terms at sale.

## Who Reps.

**PEEK and FRERICHs** are instructed to sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Rooms, 275, George-street, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock, am.

Goods stored wire rope.

Terms at sale.

**TUESDAY, 21st September.**

**PEEK and FRERICHs** have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Rooms, 275, George-street, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock, am.

White lead, Red lead, Zinc white, Mixed pigments, various, Dry colours, ditto.

10 frames of the patent brown fall.

Terms at sale.

**PAINTS.**

To close an account.

Without reserve.

**PEEK and FRERICHs** are instructed to sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Rooms, 275, George-street, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock, am.

12 packages of mixed pigments.

Terms at sale.

**MONDAY, September 20, 1869.**

**POWERFUL TELESCOPE.**

On Stand.

(Terrestrial and Galilei.)

**JOHN G. COHEN** will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, September 20, 1869, at 11 o'clock, am.

One large and very powerful telescope.

Terms, cash.

**MONDAY, September 20, 1869.**

500 Volumes Books.

By the best Authors.

**JOHN G. COHEN** will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, September 20, 1869, at 11 o'clock, am.

A small library, consisting of about 500 volumes books, by the best and most popular authors.

Terms, cash.

**RED BALTIC DEALS.**

The only lot in the market.

A shipment just landed, ex Barings.

**MONDAY AFTERNOON.**

1300 pieces red Baltic deals, 9 x 3.

No. 240 180 180 361 249 94.

Length—34 23 21 30 18 17 feet.

Terms at sale.

**At the well-known Furniture Warehouse of Messrs. Raphael and Co., Castlereagh-street.**

On WEDNESDAY, September 22nd, at 11 o'clock, am.

**Important Clearance Sale by Auction** (in consequence of a dissolution of partnership) of the whole of their magnificent stock of first-class Furniture, &c.

**BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB** have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Raphael and Co. to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Castlereagh-street, on WEDNESDAY, September 22nd, at 11 o'clock, am.

The whole of their unreserved stock of drawing, dining, and bed room furniture, &c., comprising, Elegant drawing-room suites, covered in brocade, satin, and damask, and bed room furniture, covered in damask, and leather, and hair cloth.

Bedroom suites, covered in French chintz and crochets, and bed room furniture, covered in damask, and leather, and hair cloth.

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Bedroom suites, covered in French chintz and crochets, and bed room furniture, covered in damask, and leather, and hair cloth.

## On TUESDAY, 21st September.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Highly Attractive Sale by Auction of A VERY CHOICE and VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS, Landscapes, Marine Pieces, Cabinet Paintings, Animals, &c., &c., &c.

**CLEMENS BRIDGEMAN RIGGS,** and some of the best modern Artists.

Recently purchased at home by a well-known Connoisseur.

To Gentlemen forming Galleries, Collectors, Schools of Art and Design, Artists, and others.

**BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB** have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, next HERALD Office, on TUESDAY, 21st September.

A very valuable collection of oil paintings, by eminent modern artists.

Terms, cash.

The auctioneers would invite the inspection of intending purchasers to these paintings, which are now on view at their Rooms, as such an opportunity of acquiring really genuine works of art seldom occurs.

On WEDNESDAY, 22nd September.

At the Australian Auction Mart.

Under instructions from Messrs. Loxton, Marwood, and Rome.

**Important Unreserved Auction Sale of PAINTS, CHAMONIS SKINS, TWINE, &c.**

Ex Warwickshire Collection, Remington, J. E. Worcester, Cathays, Leicester, and J. E. Worcester.

To close accounts.

To Ironmongers, Painters, Shipchangers, and others.

**BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB** have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Loxton, Marwood, and Rome to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd September, at 11 o'clock, am.

The following goods, to close accounts: Mr. E. E. Stuart.

**PAINTS.**

1-10 lbs each white lead, 11-12 lbs each, 13-14 lbs each, 15-16 lbs each, 17-18 lbs each, 19-20 lbs each, 21-22 lbs each, 23-24 lbs each, 25-26 lbs each, 27-28 lbs each, 29-30 lbs each, 31-32 lbs each, 33-34 lbs each, 35-36 lbs each, 37-38 lbs each, 39-40 lbs each, 41-42 lbs each, 43-44 lbs each, 45-46 lbs each, 47-48 lbs each, 49-50 lbs each, 51-52 lbs each, 53-54 lbs each, 55-56 lbs each, 57-58 lbs each, 59-60 lbs each, 61-62 lbs each, 63-64 lbs each, 65-66 lbs each, 67-68 lbs each, 69-70 lbs each, 71-72 lbs each, 73-74 lbs each, 75-76 lbs each, 77-78 lbs each, 79-80 lbs each, 81-82 lbs each, 83-84 lbs each, 85-86 lbs each, 87-88 lbs each, 89-90 lbs each, 91-92 lbs each, 93-94 lbs each, 95-96 lbs each, 97-98 lbs each, 99-100 lbs each.

1-10 lbs each white lead, 11-12 lbs each, 13-14 lbs each, 15-16 lbs each, 17-18 lbs each, 19-20 lbs each, 21-22 lbs each, 23-24 lbs each, 25-26 lbs each, 27-28 lbs each, 29-30 lbs each, 31-32 lbs each, 33-34 lbs each, 35-36 lbs each, 37-38 lbs each, 39-40 lbs each, 41-42 lbs each, 43-44 lbs each, 45-46 lbs each, 47-48 lbs each, 49-50 lbs each, 51-52 lbs each, 53-54 lbs each, 55-56 lbs each, 57-58 lbs each, 59-60 lbs each, 61-62 lbs each, 63-64 lbs each, 65-66 lbs each, 67-68 lbs each, 69-70 lbs each, 71-72 lbs each, 73-74 lbs each, 75-76 lbs each, 77-78 lbs each, 79-80 lbs each, 81-82 lbs each, 83-84 lbs each, 85-86 lbs each, 87-88 lbs each, 89-90 lbs each, 91-92 lbs each, 93-94 lbs each, 95-96 lbs each, 97-98 lbs each, 99-100 lbs each.

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